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VERMITTLUNG UND GUTE DIENSTE IN VERGANGENHEIT UND ZUFUNST. Von *Edgar de Melville.* Verlang Friedrich Andreas Perthes, A.-G., Gotha, 1920. Preis, M. 14.

This is a book dealing with mediation and good offices. The author, Edgar de Melville, is known as the author of a number of books particularly relating to The Hague Peace Conferences. In these pages he gives a historical statement of mediation and good offices as employed in peace times. There is an appendix of twenty-five diplomatic documents, together with a bibliography and index. The book is more than an expression of developing German interest in international organization; it is a scholarly and thoughtful contribution to the field of peaceful settlement of disputes between nations. This little book of 159 pages and in paper cover should be translated into English for those many persons unacquainted with the German who would gladly read the author's views upon the substance of mediation, its relation to the League of Nations and to diplomacy.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION. By *G. T. W. Patrick, Ph. D.* Houghton Mifflin Company, New York. Pp. 260 and index. $2.00.

Dr. Patrick, by his articles in magazines and chiefly by his book "The Pyschology of Relaxation," has rather quickly acquired a reputation that is more than professional. It is due in part to the modernity of his point of view, and also to his freshness and vigor of style. He can make a dry subject live. He is on side of the "angels" when war and its social consequences are considered, but he does well in this book, speaking as an educator, to emphasize the fact that, in much current discussion of the right way to conserve peace and to put an end to the "social suicide" that war involves, the perils, horrors, and wastes of civil war are overlooked. Today, as the result of internationalism, the plannings for peace naturally stress ending wars between nations. As a matter of fact, the new social stratifications and combats make it probable that much of the blood-letting of tomorrow and the day after tomorrow is to be due to internecine hates and fights.

Writing as a psychologist and aware of the psychical roots of war, and remembering how far back into time and how deep into the character of humanity they penetrate, he is far from optimistic about "paper" solutions of the war "complex." He puts his trust neither in legal compacts nor in applied science. He is not a devotee of "machinery," whether scientific or political. Mankind has to be trained to conservation, self-control, and limitation of desires. Moral values must be put above pecuniary. The centrifugal tendency of latter-day society must be reversed and become centripetal. Nations as well as men must inhibit their desires.

THE COLLEGE AND NEW AMERICA. By *Jay William Hudson, Ph. D.* D. Appleton & Company, New York. Pp. 197 and index. $2.00.

This book, by its verve and courage, is likely to be much discussed in the American academic world. There is not much about the life of the ordinary college and university, as it existed prior to the war and still manifests itself in many institutions, that does not get hard knocks and deep probes. But it is especially valuable for its diagnosis of the effect upon the academic men who served their country as advisers and experts, and who came out of the conflict quite different men in their attitude toward scholastic traditions. Speaking for himself as well as for others, Professor Hudson says that he learned that the only justification of an educational institution or of a teacher is that the social order is to be conserved, the old monastic ideal given up, and that he must go out to men, whether in the class-room, or in a correspondence course, or in university extension lecture, and combine with his former isolation the new virtues of worldliness, a venturesome spirit, accurate and quick decision, and concrete human purposes.

In such suggestions as he makes as to the curricula of the rightly planned colleges and universities of tomorrow, Professor Hudson includes provision for training youth to have the "international" as well as the "national" mind. Only thus can chauvinism be defeated and the world literally made one in its deepest political, moral, cultural, and religious ideals.

AFTER "THE DAY." By *Haydon Talbot.* J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia and London. Pp. 301. $4.00 net.

This is a story of "Germany Unconquered and Unrepentant," as discovered during 1919 by an American newspaperman who had unexceptional facilities for visiting Germany at that time. He interviewed Count von Bernstoff, Ludendorf, Hindenberg, Ratenau, and Maximillian Harden, and he had ample opportunities to get in touch with the people. His conclusions, tabulated in formal statements at the end of the book, are nine in number. The tenor of them all may be inferred from Nos. 1 and 2. "There is no German living who believes the German army was defeated or that it ever could be defeated." "There is no German living who honestly doubts, even now, the good old German maxim that right is might." Why "living"? The wonder is that the author does not attempt to speak for all the dead. Mr. Talbot is a better interviewer and reporter than he is anything else. But there is much in the book said by other men that is worth knowing.

JAPAN, REAL AND IMAGINARY. By *Sydney Greenbie.* Harper and Brothers, New York City. $4.00 net.

The impressions of Japan herein recorded are those of a man who dwelt only a relatively short time within the land, and during that period was a teacher of Japanese youth. Prior globe-trotting had given him a certain facility in observation, and he has narrative power which makes him readable. His chief contribution in this record of impressions has to do with late developments in the political, economic, and educational evolution of the empire, even the latest conflicts between labor and capital and the arbitrary control of the censorship during the war and since being described.

The author's experiences with the people lead him to testimony that is both laudatory and hostile. He is by no means an uncritical admirer of the race and is far from optimistic as to the nation's future. At bottom he finds no ethical foundation on which the individuals and the government can build permanently. The old feudalism is passing, but a new industrial tyranny impends. Foreign criticism, however, sincere, is not welcomed. Loyalty to Bushido never has been as general as it has been said to be, and yet nothing is coming to take its place. Business ethics are defective. Militarism has ceased to be admired by the masses. Philanthropy by capitalism is at bottom hated by the workers and must give way to social justice, but a great national leader to show the people the way to light and freedom and equity is lacking.

THE BULLITT MISSION TO RUSSIA. By *William C. Bullitt.* B. W. Huebsch, Inc., N. Y. City. 50 cents.

This is a "fourth printing" of a set of documents official and personal in origin, some Russian and some American, which always will figure, in an important way, in the history of the relations of Great Britain and the United States to the Russia of Lenin and Trotsky. They and major figures of the Allies—men like Wilson, Lloyd-George, and Clemenceau—flit in and out of its pages, as the tragedy unfolds. Much information that is found in this report was deemed heresy, either to believe or discuss, at the time the report was made. Now it is the grimmest sort of factual evidence, staring Great Britain, France, and Italy in the face. The terms of peace that Lenin then laid down for the Paris Conference seem benign compared with those that the Allies must now reject or accept, and in either case at their peril, so subtly has he worked his game and so completely has he outmaneuvered western Europe's best diplomats.